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# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR  
Barometer 29.74

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August 5, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m.

Humidity " 87 "

August 5, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 86

Humidity " 90 " 77

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1916.

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## TELEGRAMS.

### CONDENSED.

FIVE STEAMERS AND TWO SCHOONERS ARE REPORTED SUNK.  
THE FRENCH CAPTURED THIAUMONT WORK BUT HAD TO EVACUATE IT.  
THE BRITISH HAVE CAPTURED A FEW MORE PRISONERS.  
TWO ITALIAN SUBMARINES FAILING TO RETURN ARE CONSIDERED LOST.  
ITALY HAS RENOUNCED THE ITALO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.  
THE U.S. PROGRESSIVES HAVE DECIDED NOT TO ENTER A CANDIDATE.  
THE CAPTURE OF FLEURY ENABLES FRENCH TO CONSOLIDATE POSITIONS.  
THE BRITISH HAVE GAINED SOME GROUND TO THE WEST OF POZIERES.  
THE BELGIANS HAVE OCCUPIED AN IMPORTANT PORT IN EAST AFRICA.  
KING HAS CONGRATULATED GENERAL SMUTS ON CONTINUED PROGRESS.  
GERMANY ADMITS THAT AN ALLIED AIR SQUADRON ATTACKED NAMUR.  
THERE HAS BEEN STUBBORN FIGHTING ON FLEURY-THIAUMONT FRONT.

[All telegrams appearing in large type are the latest having been received during the course of the day. Those in small type have come through over-night.]

## THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

### Position of the French Line.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 4, 12.50 p.m.

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that the French line on the right bank of the Meuse now passes to the west of Thiaumont, extending for 500 metres southward at the foot of Hill 320.

The capture of Fleury enables the French seriously to consolidate their defensive positions.

### A British Gain.

August 4, 2.55 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—"As a result of minor operations to the west of Pozieres, we have gained some ground."

In other minor operations to the north of Basentin Le Petit and to the north-west of Delville wood we captured a few prisoners.

There has been considerable mutual artillery firing on various portions of the front.

### Furious Fighting on French Front.

August 4, 4.10 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—"Fighting continues on the Thiaumont-Fleury front, where the Germans attacked all night long most stubbornly."

The fighting at Fleury was equally violent, and, after several fruitless attempts, all preceded by intense artillery work, where lively fighting continues.

French air squadrons bombed the railway station and munition factory at Moyon and railway stations and bivouacs on the Somme.

During the fighting we even carried the Thiaumont works, but evacuated it under an enemy bombardment.

Attempts to dislodge us from the south-east of Fleury failed, while an attack on our new positions to the east of Vacher-au-Ville was repulsed with heavy losses.

There has been very heavy artillery firing in the Neux Champs Chenois region.

### Allied Squadron Attacks Namur.

August 4, 8.55 p.m.

A German communiqué admits that an Allied air squadron attacked Namur and adds the usual unconvincing comment that there was small material damage.

## BELGIANS CAPTURE IMPORTANT PORT.

August 4, 11.20 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Havre states that according to a communiqué, the Belgians have occupied Kigoma and Ujiji, a most important German port on Lake Tanganyika at the terminus of the railway from Dar-es-Salam.

## MORE STEAMERS SUNK.

August 4, 12.50 p.m.

The following steamers are sunk:—Britannic and Gravell (British), John Wilson (Norwegian), and Kohina Maru (Japanese).

August 4, 3.15 p.m.

The Italian steamer Cittadella Messina and two British schooners are sunk.

## THE RUPTURE BETWEEN ITALY AND GERMANY.

August 4, 1.35 p.m.

Italy has renounced the Italo-German Commercial Treaty, thus marking a further advance towards a complete rupture.

## U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

August 4, 1.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Indianapolis states that the Progressive Party has decided not to enter a candidate for the Presidency in place of Mr. Roosevelt.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE WAR ANNIVERSARY.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 4, 4.10 p.m.

The second anniversary of the declaration of war was commemorated by services of intercession, including one at Buckingham Palace, at which the Primate presided. Their Majesties attended. There were also meetings throughout the country, the principal of which was held at Queen's Hall, where Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law spoke.

Cheerful messages from French and British statesmen are published. Mr. Lloyd George saying:—"Victory is coming to the Allies with the grim tread of destiny. Germany's chance of victory is past."

### AERIAL ACTIVITY ON EGYPTIAN FRONT.

August 4, 5.35 p.m.

General Murray reports that the enemy aeroplanes, on August 3, attacked the shipping on Lake Timsah and the town of [Imailia]. Many bombs were dropped, but there was no damage.

An aviator was wrecked in an aerial fight at Salmania on August 2.

### THE KING CONGRATULATES GENERAL SMUTS.

August 4, 5.35 p.m.

His Majesty the King has telegraphed to General Smuts his admiration at the latter's continuous progress, despite natural difficulties and the determined enemy. General Smuts is asked to convey to all ranks His Majesty's appreciation of their skill and courage.

### ITALIAN SUBMARINES LOST.

August 4, 3.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that it is officially announced that two Italian submarines left on a mission to the enemy coasts and have not returned. They must, therefore, be considered lost.

### RUSSIANS CAPTURE 600 GERMANS.

August 4, 5.35 p.m.

A Petrograd communiqué states:—"After desperate fighting, we threw back the enemy across the Stavok river, a tributary on the left bank of the Stokhod, capturing six-hundred Germans and twelve machine-guns."

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra.]

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### AIDE-DE-CAMP TO HIS MAJESTY.

August 3, 12.30 p.m.

Brevet Colonel J. Hill, of the 15th Sikhs, has been gazetted Aide-de-camp to His Majesty the King.

### DEUTSCHLAND OUTSIDE THREE-MILE LIMIT.

August 3, 12.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington reports that the Deutschland has passed outside the three mile limit.

### FRENCH YELLOW BOOK.

German Barbarity Unveiled.

August 4, 5.15 p.m.

The publication of a French yellow book with full details of the ruthless deportations of 25,000 inhabitants of Lille, Roubaix and Turcoing calls the attention of the world to the exceptional barbarity of carrying these French people into practical slavery for the purpose of doing the enemy's work behind the German lines.

M. Briand, in a moving despatch, describes the heart-breaking scenes at the violent separation of families. The deportees are forced to work inhuman hours, unpaid and underfed, and liable to flogging and other odious punishments. The view recorded of the German atrocities and the fate of the women who are employed as cooks for the troops and servants for the officers is appalling. The black picture contrasts with the splendid spirit of the victims, who shouted "Vive la France" and sang the Marseillaise when leaving their homes.

### THE FRYATT MURDER.

August 3, 7.30 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that the Government was carefully considering action regarding Captain Fryatt, and endeavouring to obtain from the United States embassy a full account of the circumstances. He hoped to be able to make a definite announcement before the adjournment. The suggestion that German property in England should be arrested till justice is done would be kept in view.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE ALLIED ADVANCE.

British Gain More Ground.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 4, 1.00 a.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, states that ground has been gained north of Bazentin-le-petit. Strong attacks on Delville wood were repulsed.

The report continues: "It was a bombing attack which gained the ground at Bazentin. Four strong enemy detachments attacked Delville wood in the night. They were allowed to approach to close range before the British fired, repulsing them with heavy loss. Our heavy artillery bombarded a strong point between Pozieres and Thiepval. The garrison, fleeing across the open, was shelled by our field guns. There was considerable reciprocal artillery activity at other points on the Somme front. Two enemy aeroplanes were felled. One was apparently of a new pattern. Three British machines were brought down by gunfire."

The Capture of Fleury.

August 4, 1.15 a.m.

A Paris communiqué states: "There was no infantry action on the Somme front. On the right of the Meuse we continued our attacks on the Thiaumont-Fleury front, and captured all the trenches between these points, and the village of Fleury, taking 650 prisoners, bringing the total of wounded prisoners taken on the right of the Meuse to 750 since August 1. Fleury fell in a brilliant joint attack from the north-west and south-east simultaneously. The French, in an attack in the Le Chenois region, re-captured most of the ground lost on Tuesday."

French battle-planes on the Somme were most active. They felled four German machines, while two others were badly hit and dived vertically into the German lines.

### INDIA AMENDMENT BILL.

August 3, 7.30 p.m.

In the House of Lords the Government of India Amendment Bill was read a third time. The Commissions Bill was read a second time.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

August 3, 7.30 p.m.

Messrs. S. Montagu and Co. report that the tone of the market is steady. The offerings from America have shrunk appreciably, possibly owing to purchases in New York on account of Uruguay. It is believed that other South American countries are not disposed to increase their silver coinage, as supplies are not forthcoming from China or elsewhere. Business has not been active.

### MR. BONAR LAW AND THE CEYLON RIOTS.

August 3, 11.50 p.m.

In the House of Commons, speaking on the colonial estimates, Mr. Bonar Law, alluding to the Ceylon riots, said he had examined the whole affair and had concluded that Sir R. Chalmers, in a most difficult situation, had dealt with a dangerous problem with the greatest fairness, wisdom and success. He, Mr. Bonar Law, had always refused an enquiry because the riots were due to disturbance caused by the war. The House had to decide whether to trust the Government of Ceylon or not. He deprecated any action which might give the impression that the government of Ceylon was directed from England.

### RUSSIANS FIGHTING DESPERATELY.

August 4, 1.30 a.m.

A Petrograd communiqué states: "Desperate fighting is proceeding on the Stokhod. The Russians in the Caucasus, in the direction of Diarbekir, stormed with the bayonet the Turkish works between Much and Mamakhatun, capturing 300. The attacks continue and prisoners are flowing in."

### DASTARDLY SUBMARINE ATTACK.

August 4, 2.05 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Malta states that 28 of the survivors of the mailboat Letimbro have arrived. She carried 57 crew and 113 passengers, including women and children. The submarine was observed four miles off. She chased the Letimbro, shelling her continuously. When overtaken half an hour later the Letimbro lowered her boats, which the submarine shelled, smashing five. It is believed that the occupants were drowned. Many were killed by the shells.

### WHY CASEMENT WAS NOT REPRIVED.

August 4, 3.00 a.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the Government carefully and repeatedly considered the circumstances before deciding not to reprimand Casement. Evidence obtained since the trial showed that the traitor agreed with the German Government to employ an Irish brigade in Egypt.

(Continued on page 5.)

## HOW GERMANY FIGHTS FOOD SCARCITY.

### Work of Travelling Kitchens.

The weekly meat ration at Berlin, which had been increased from 300 up to 330 and then to 360 grams, has again dwindled to 300 for each person. Many people, it appears, had been unable to obtain from their butchers the ration mentioned on their menu cards. It has further been decided that instead of the 5 pounds of potatoes thus far allowed per week at Berlin, an extra ration of 250 grams of bread will be obtainable. In this manner other food has been substituted, now that potatoes are scarce.

Because of the scarcity of meat, the Baden Government has decided to promote the sale of fish. All inhabitants of Constance will henceforward be allowed to fish freely in the lake. The Baden Chamber of Commerce has established an extensive plant at Estingen for the preservation of fruit without sugar, where 30,000 pounds of fresh fruit are daily handled.

In many cities experiments have been made since the beginning of the war with feeding on a large scale. Large establishments were initiated at Hamburg in September 1914, which daily supplied cheap but good food to over 100,000 persons, writes a German correspondent to the N. Rotterdamsche Cr. At Frankfurt-on-Main kitchens have been established where the wives of men at the front can obtain a meal for Mk. 0.20 and others at the cost price, which is Mk. 0.33.

In Berlin and suburbs plans are afoot to extend the kitchens for the lower and middle classes. One of these kitchens cooks every day meals for 1,000 persons and supplies for Mk. 0.30 a meal, consisting of 60 to 70 grams of meat and a pound of potatoes and vegetables. At Karlsruhe two kitchens prepare every day 800 to 1,200 liters of stew. The cost price is from Mk. 0.25 to Mk. 0.40 per ration, but only Mk. 0.25 is paid. From the two central kitchens the food is carried by moveable kitchens to five different points of the city and then distributed on the production of food cards.

At present, the correspondent continues, there is no reason to force all classes of society to get their meals from the central kitchens. But the central feeding is an advantage to all classes of society, both well-to-do and needy. The housewives need waste no more time on the buying and preparing of the food.

### Quick Promotion.

The war is responsible for quick promotions in the Navy as well as in the Army. When the war began, says the Malay Mail, a nephew of an old resident in Kuala Lumpur was a recently joined midshipman on the China station. Since then he has been in action, been mentioned in despatches and is now a First Lieutenant, although not twenty-one.

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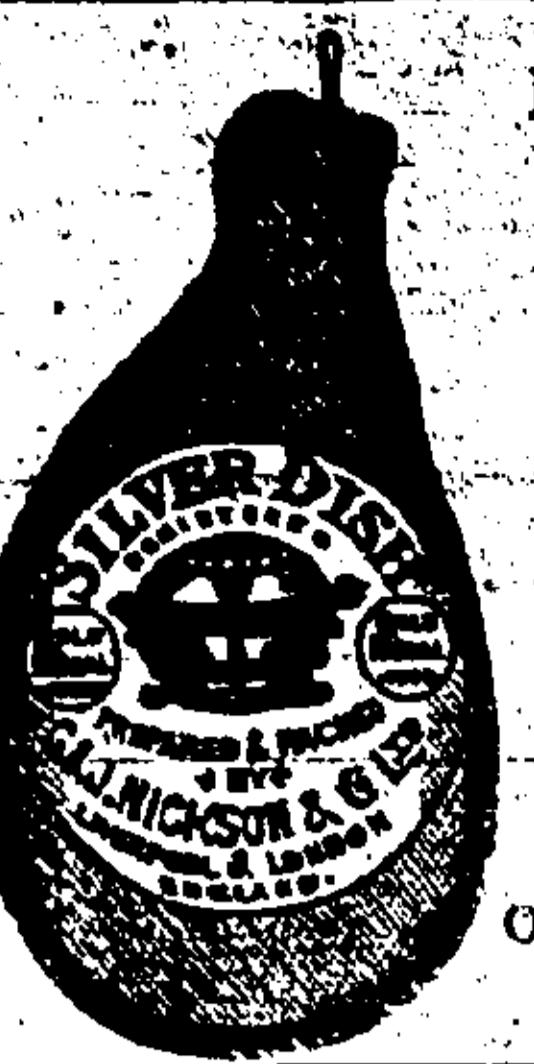
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## GENERAL NEWS.

Bad Weather for the Germans.  
The German newspapers of the  
middle of June state that heavy  
storms have caused serious damage  
to the crops throughout the  
country, especially in Rumania and the  
Black Forest districts. The crops in seventy-two Bavarian  
townships, and twenty Austrian  
have been completely de-  
stroyed by hail.

Torpedo Stopped by Shell.  
A Guildford telegraphist who  
was aboard a light cruiser relates  
a remarkable incident of the naval  
battle. His boat, considerably  
damaged, was dropping out of  
action when the German fired a  
torpedo. It would have probably  
caught the cruiser amidships, had  
another British vessel fired at it,  
and exploded the torpedo before it reached the cruiser.

Sir Eldon Gorst's Wife.  
The Right Hon. Sir John Eldon  
Gorst, K.C., of Castle Combe,  
Chippingham, Wilt., and Cam-  
den Hill Court, W., M.P. for  
Cambridge 1886-88, Cheltenham  
1898-1908, one of the  
"Fourth Party," at one time  
Financial Secretary to the Treas-  
ury, who died on April 4, aged  
80, has left an unsettled estate of the  
value of £27,168, the net per-  
sonalty being £20,068. Probate  
of the will is granted to the Public  
Trustee. Its provisions are all of  
a family character.

American Runs Amok.  
An American named Jesse  
Wilson, employed in the kitchen  
of the Central Station Hotel,  
Glasgow, ran amok in the kitchen  
last month and violently attacked  
four of his fellow-servants, three  
men and a woman. Each of them  
was stabbed in the neck, and their  
injuries were so serious that they  
had to be taken to the infirmary.  
One of them, more seriously hurt  
than the others, was detained.  
After his sudden outbreak Wilson  
rushed along a corridor of the  
hotel, but his flight was stopped by a locked door, and he was  
arrested after a struggle. At the  
police-court he was remanded.

Four-Fifths of the Armenian  
Race Exterminated.

In Le Journal Henry Barby  
writes from Erzerum that, accord-  
ing to the most reliable figures  
he has been able to compile, two  
millions of Armenians have been  
murdered by order of the Young  
Turks Government since the  
beginning of 1915. At that time  
the total Armenian population  
living in Turkey was estimated  
at two and a half millions. To-  
day 500,000 only are alive. Four-  
fifths of the race has been exter-  
minated. M. Barby concludes by  
saying that his figures are entirely  
confirmed by members of the  
Armenian Central Bureau estab-  
lished at Tiflis.

Coloured Jockey's Fraud.  
At West London Court on  
William Lewis, 29, a coloured  
jockey, registered in France, who  
gave the Piccadilly Hotel as his  
address, was charged on remand  
with stealing a cycle, valued at  
£16, from the Hammersmith Dis-  
trict Railway Station. The police  
stated that in May Lewis left the  
Brighton Hotel without paying  
his bill for nearly £6. While  
there he obtained several pounds  
from a domestic servant, to whom  
he represented that he had £6,  
000 to come from Paris. She had  
not seen him since, and she was  
now destitute. A sentence of four  
months' hard labour was passed.

Royal Patriotic Fund.  
Presiding at the annual meet-  
ing of the Royal Patriotic Fund  
in the absence of the Duke of  
Connaught, who is in Canada,  
Mr. Hayes Fisher, M.P., read an  
address by the Duke in which he  
assured the meeting of his interest  
in the work done by the Fund in  
connection with the widows and  
dependents of sailors and soldiers.  
A supplementary address by the  
chairman mentioned that the  
naval battle had added 1,550  
widows to the roll. Up to June  
14, 33,042 widows, 138,389  
children, and 24,059 other de-  
pendents, whose cases had been  
recommended and decided to be  
deserving had been awarded  
grants amounting to £360,735.

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Carte or Table d'Hôte, with  
Wines & Liquors of the Best  
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

## FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSION.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

## GENERAL NEWS.

"Chinese Prince" Appeal.  
An appeal is being made in the case of the British liner Chinese Prince which was fined P50,000 for her failure to account for 2,012 packages of her manifested cargo upon her arrival in this port on July 4. All the papers pertaining to the case were forwarded by the Collector of Customs to the Court of First Instance of Manila on July 24 at the request of the attorneys for the local agent of the vessel, Messrs. Smith, Bell and Co.

Minimum Wage for Women.  
Speaking at the annual conference of the Woman's Co-operative Guild, at the Central Hall, Westminster, Miss Bindfield declared that there would probably be a pronouncement in the House of Commons upon wages: If it was not sufficient to them she hoped that the conference would express an opinion to that effect. They wanted a general minimum wage of 5/- per hour, and if that was not granted the trade unionists of the country would help them to kick up such a row as there never was! (cheers.)

An Emphatic Protest.  
M. Pichon publishes in the Journal an emphatic protest against German cruelty to prisoners. He declares that they are deprived of food, beaten, compelled to work beyond their strength, subjected to odious discipline and imprisoned on the smallest pretext. They are also overcrowded in revolting places. The sick are allowed to die unattended. M. Pichon concludes: "We must expect such treatment from a nation responsible for brutality and savagery throughout the war. It will be necessary for the Allies to take common action in systematic reprisals."

The First Atlantic Liner.  
The forerunner of all the Atlantic greyhounds was the Great Western, which, says the Globe was the first vessel built for the purpose, although an Irish packet, the Sirius, reached New York on the same day, having been started four days earlier in rivalry with the Great Western, which was designed by Brunel and launched at Bristol, whence she sailed on her maiden voyage on Sunday, April 8, 1838, and reached New York in 14 days. She ran for some time, but it needed the founder of the Cunard line to come from Halifax and organize a profitable service by securing the support of the Government.

New Shipbuilding Centre.  
In view of the great demand for new merchant shipping which may be expected for some years, plans are understood to be in preparation for the development of the shipbuilding industry at Bristol Channel ports. Some of the ships have in the past been in that district, but of late years shipbuilding there has given place to shiprepairing. Some well-known names are connected with the proposed scheme, which, it is believed, though not yet very far advanced, is on a large scale. The Bristol Channel district is favourably situated for importing iron ore, and has the advantage of ample coal.

Radical and German Music.  
With respect to the controversial question of performances of German music here at the present time, Radical contemporaries have a note plainly tending to favour it. A performance. We are told that "men in kavki formed a very considerable percentage of the patrons all over the house" at a Wagnerian performance. The point to be observed is that in ordinary times there would have been no such exaltation of the German ideal. Wagner might have been played to empty houses for all our Radical friends cared about him in pre-war days, and a reference to "Moulin" enchanting "Magic Flute" would probably have been sought in vain. Autre temps autres mœurs. But we are not convinced at the same.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the AL EXAN DRA DINE is sure to tempt you.

## NOTICES.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

## PIANOS

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From \$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

N. LAZARUS,  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY  
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN  
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS

NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## DECLINING BIRTH RATE.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Commission Suggests State Bonuses.

Eastern Extension, Australasia &amp; China Telegraph Co.

Many suggestions for arresting Great Britain's declining birth-rate are made by the Commission of Inquiry which was appointed in 1913 by the National Council of Public Morals. The Commission obtained facial recognition and was presided over for two years by Bishop Boyd Carpenter until failing health obliged him to resign, and his place was taken by Dean Inge.

The result of the Commission's labour, in part, is now presented in a volume published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Ltd. The evidence was too voluminous to be published in its entirety, but nothing of importance has been deleted by the editor. It may be added that the expense of the Commission and the publication of the report have been wholly defrayed by the National Council. The report is divided into five chapters, and there is also an "Addition to the Report" signed by all the members of the Commission except the chairman, which makes further recommendations. Among other things, it declares that:

Without any desire for Imperial domination of commercial exploitation, or military and judgement, of other races, Britain must, in view of what has been advanced, regard with grave concern her falling birth rate, and take such practical steps as may be within her power to arrest the decline, and, if possible, reverse the rate to a higher figure. Some of the suggestions are as follows:

The "living" wage.

State bonuses to families, when the earning do not amount to \$100 or \$120 a year for all children who attain the age of 14 years.

Further remission of income tax for each child.

Facilities for a good, cheap education above the standard of the elementary school.

Improvement in housing accommodation.

Attention is also drawn to the appalling infantile and child mortality, which must be ascribed to preventable causes.

"We find that the care of the

## Prepaid Advertisements

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FOR EACH INSERTION.

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TO LET.—Three-roomed Flats in Humphreys Building, Kowloon.

Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rents. Immediate possession.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Two roomed-flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings.

## TO LET.

TO LET.—Offices in Princes Building. Apply to—

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.  
Liquidators-Renter Brockleman & Co.

TO LET.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board: Bath-room to each Room. Electricity throughout. Apply Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

Two roomed-flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

CHATER'S BUNGALOW,  
No. 66 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to CHATER and MODY,  
5 Queen's Road Central.

## TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road.

Offices in King's Buildings, House in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Nos. 1 and 2, West End Terrace, Canton.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

TO LET.—No. 8 Mountain Vie, partly furnish'd. Apply to—PERCY SMITH & FLEMING, No. 5 Queen's Road Central.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—Typewriting: Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a specialty. Write "Despatch," Hongkong Telegraph.

## NOTICE.

TO LET.—No. 4, Des Vaux Road Central, First Floor.

The commodious dwelling house with offices, servant's quarters, etc. No. 4, Shamian, Canton, from 1st June at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.

Apply to—

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.

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Apply to—

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## CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

THE Steamer.

"PEMBROKE SHIRE,"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being loaded at their risk into the hazardous air for extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Good not cleared by the 11th inst. will be subject to re-t.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they are to be examined.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st Augt. 1916.

## CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE

The Steamer.

"LAI YANG"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being loaded at their risk into the hazardous air for extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

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Hongkong, 1st Augt. 1916.

## NOTICES.

THE CIGARETTE DE LUXE

Embassy  
N.Y.  
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

Are made by scientific processes from scrupulously selected and perfectly matured Tobaccos of the Highest Grade only. They are for that reason preferred and demanded by Sporting men of all kinds. Their World Wide Popularity is based upon their unquestioned excellence. CAN BE OBTAINED OF ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCOISTS IN TINS OF 25 AND 50 BOXES OF 10. W.D. & H.O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON.

## SHOES FOR MEN.

WHITE From \$7.50 Per Pair  
BROWN From \$10.00 Per Pair  
BLACK From \$10.00 Per Pair  
BOOTS OR SHOES SAME PRICE.

A CALL WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT WE OFFER THE BEST VALUE IN SHOES IN THE COLONY.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

YOU WANT A MOTOR CAR?  
ALL RIGHT  
PHONE 1036

THE EXILE GARAGE,

33-35 DES VOEUX ROAD,

Where You will get Expert Service and every Satisfaction

JUST ARRIVED

TADDY & COY'S

FINEST LATAKIA

FLAKED GOLD LEAF

MYRTLE GROVE

TOBACCO.

GRAPNEL AND

Premier NAVY CUT

CIGARETTES.

SOLE AGENTS:—

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HONGKONG CIGAR

STORE,

HOTEL MANSIONS.

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HANGAH

SEA SALT FOR THE BATH.

Never before was anything like this, nor are its results likely ever to be equalled in all cases, of eruptions arising in tropical climates. It is absolutely harmless, refreshing and invigorating, improves the general health and leaves the skin soft, clean and healthy. Just the very thing one wants after a day's hard work.

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# WALKER'S "BLOCKETTES"

REGISTERED.

(PATENT "CARBOLACENE" DISINFECTING-PERFORATED BLOCKS)

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- 3.—They last MANY MONTHS, cost very little, and require no attention.

"BLOCKETTES" PRODUCE THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE PINE FOREST!!!

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
HONGKONG.  
TELEPHONE 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## MARRIAGES.

BARRIE—BANKS.—June 17, at Greenock, R. F. Barrie to Thomasina, daughter of late T. Banks, Hongkong.

CRAWFORD—TOMES.—July 1, at London, Major R. D. Crawford, D.S.O.; R.A., to Gertrude Margaret, daughter of C. A. Tomes, of New York.

PAYNE—HOYLAND.—June 17, at Dore, Capt. F. G. Payne, of Shanghai, to Birdie, daughter of late G. E. Hoyland.

WILLIAMS—GRANT MACKENZIE.—June 24, at Harrow Weald, Gordon Williams, Captain, the Welsh Regt., to Phyllis Janet, daughter of late J. Grant Mackenzie, of Shanghai.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1916.

## HONGKONG AND EDUCATION.

The "Report of the Director of Education for 1915," which is just to hand, is what most of such masterpieces are, in that it tells us a good deal of what we know and a good deal of what we really want to know—and, incidentally, omits much of what we really should like to know. From the present Report, we learn, among other things, that the Colony spent \$242,359 on education (after deducting school fees received) last year. If the Colony can afford to indulge its passion for education for educating the Chinese, to the extent of laying out that amount—"the largest spent in any year"—in war time, our local finances must surely be in a much better condition than we have imagined. The bulk of the pamphlet consists of extracts from the examiners' reports of the different schools. Beyond these, there is little, save the above-mentioned financial statement and the very interesting announcement that two masters from Government schools were lent to the Postal censorate and were thus lost to the department; and that the Director of Education himself has been "largely occupied with Censorship duties, and several masters have been similarly engaged for various periods."

One of the things which we should have liked to know is whether or not a schoolmaster—or a Director of Education—who leaves his school work for censor duties, draws both school and censorship pay. This is not the place in which to talk about censorship arrangements, but it seems to us rather hard on parents who are paying for education that their sons' schooling should have to suffer merely for the convenience of this temporary department. If the censorship duties are paid for, one would think that there are many men in the Colony, not in Government employment whose need of extra money is greater than that of the average Government servant, and who are quite as well qualified for the duties entailed as the average schoolmaster. But that by the way.

The main thing is that whether the Director of Education is absent or present, matters seem to go on pretty much the same, and the proportion of Chinese boys who speak and write intelligible English pretty much what it always has been—a very small one. It appears as if our Education Department is very thorough in the things that do not matter, and that it absolutely refuses to apply itself to the two educational points that are of first importance: the teaching of English and the providing of a middle-class school for boys of purely European blood. These are the two things that the Chinese ask of the Department, and that the Department inexorably declines to grant. The result, of course, is that the business man who takes an office boy direct from school has to begin by teaching him English—or else to put up with the annoyances that arise out of the youth's ignorance thereof; and that the married man with a moderate income must submit to the constant drain on his purse which the sending of his boys home to be educated implies. When the Government can turn its august mind in the direction of these two crying disgraces and endeavour to abolish them, it may begin to win the confidence and respect of the Chinese and British taxpayer.

## After the War.

Mr. Asquith's statement of the reasons for the holding of the Paris Economic Conference—"to convince the enemy that the Allies are resolved to wage war with the same unity and determination economically as militarily"—embodies a refreshing reminder that we shall not have finished with the enemy when he is beaten on the field of battle. Knowing the Germans' reputation for organisation and commercial adaptability, the war, had it not been preceded by the clash of arms, might well be more severe and protracted than the present military conflict. As it is, we all know, as the Prime Minister remarked, that Germany is already organising her industries for the coming commercial combat, and though she will necessarily be handicapped in consequence of the economic exhaustion caused by the war, we may depend upon it that she will use the whole of her remaining power and energy to regain her position in the world market. In the Far East, especially, we may anticipate a sharp revival of competition. In view of that almost assured certainty, we hope that even now some special co-operative steps will be taken by Allied interests on the spot to cut the ground from under the enemy's feet. Hongkong, as the premier commercial centre of the East, and a British port withal, might well give the lead by summoning some kind of Allied Conference, enjoying official support, for the express purpose of advising the Allied Governments on the general situation at East and of making concrete proposals for inclusion in the general scheme when it comes to be framed.

## A Beginning.

At any rate, the local Government and the General Chamber of Commerce might, as a beginning, put their heads together and see whether or not some such idea is within the range of practical politics. Now is the time to act. The war, as Mr. Asquith stated, has certainly opened our eyes to the full meaning of the German system of economic penetration and the uses to which it is put in war-time. We know something of what that policy of "peaceful penetration" was doing even in Hongkong, and no doubt much that is illuminating along the same lines could be revealed from other parts of the Far East. At any rate, now is the time for Allied interests in all parts of the world to aim at securing the control of the products of their respective countries, and to make it impossible for the Germans to regain the hold which they formerly enjoyed in this and other respects.

## Pulmonary Diseases.

We have recently commented, on more than one occasion, on the alarming prevalence of pulmonary diseases among the Chinese community in Hongkong. A remark in the annual report dealing with the Tang Wah Hospital impels us to return to the subject. It is there stated that there were 472 cases of pulmonary phthisis admitted to the hospital during last year, with mortality of no less than 60.05 per cent. Dr. McKenna, in making the report, says that much improvement cannot be hoped for from any form of therapy at present in use, "under such general conditions as must inevitably be found in a hospital situated in the centre of a densely-populated neighbourhood." That observation deserves serious contemplation by the Government. The alarming growth of tuberculosis and allied diseases amongst the Chinese of the Colony demands thorough investigation, and it is the duty of the authorities to take special means, bacteriophage and otherwise, for combating the evil consequences thereof. Sooner or later, the establishment of some kind of sanatorium will have to be taken into consideration.

## The Palisade.

This evening at the Palisade, Kowloon, the famous string band of the Empress of Asia will attend. This, with the very fine programmes of pictures, should attract many patrons.

## DAY BY DAY.

IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO SAY WHICH COURSE OF CONDUCT HAS DONE MORE HARM IN THE TREATMENT OF EASTERS—DISCOURTESY AND VIOLENCE ON THE ONE HAND, OR MAUDLIN SENTIMENTALITY AND NAIF CREDULITY ON THE OTHER. BOTH EXTREMES SHOULD BE SCRUPULOUSLY AVOIDED.—Lord Cromer.

## The Weather.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 77; fine. (1915, 78 fine.) Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 86; fine. (1915, 84 fine.)

## The Mails.

Australian Mail.—Due per s.s. Taiyuan to-day.

## The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s.1.3-16d.

## To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the birth of the late Lord Tennyson (1809).

## Notice to Mariners.

The Harbour Master of Hongkong notifies that it has been reported that the Lightship off Simbar Cape, Tsimpong Pegar, is missing. Masters are warned to navigate with caution.

## Land Sale.

Rural Building Lot No. 139, above Findlay Road, The Peak, is to be sold at the P. W. D. Offices on August 21. It contains about 16,400 square feet and the upset price is \$1,975.

## Murder Charge.

In connection with the murder which took place at Hung Hom recently, when a man was found killed in his house, Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with the offence. A remand was ordered.

## Alleged Murder.

A murder is alleged to have taken place in Stanley Street last evening, when a man aged 38 was stabbed so severely that he died. Another man was charged at the Magistracy this morning in connection with the affair and a remand was ordered.

## Remanded.

Inspector Wilden made a search of a cubicle at 2, First Street yesterday and found five vials of opium in a box under the table. A woman was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazelton at the Police Court and was defended by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who applied for a remand. The case was fixed to be heard on Tuesday morning next.

## Rear Admiral Ward.

Rear-Admiral Nelson Ward, M.V.O., who has just been advanced to flag rank, was an officer of the old Baffin when the China War of 1900 broke out. He served with the Naval Brigade landed from the China Squadron, and took part in the expedition. He was navigating a ship of the Ophir when Their Majesties visited the Colonies some years ago.

## War Lists.

The Gazette publishes an additional list of firms which are being wound up under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916. There is also published an amended list of persons and bodies of persons incorporated, and unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited by the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, Hongkong, 1916, No. 3.

## Snatcher Sentenced.

A man was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazelton at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to snatch half-a-sovereign and a silver dollar from a woman in Yau Ma Tei yesterday. It appeared that the woman was walking along with her sister when the man rushed at her and attempted to take the money from her pocket. She grabbed him and he was arrested by a constable. His Worship sentenced the man to two months' hard labour.

## Quarrel on a Launch.

A quarrel took place between the engine staff and the deck staff of a launch which was at Tai Kok Dock and during the fight which ensued one of the men produced a very dangerous-looking weapon and stabbed the coxswain in the side. The man stabbed was so seriously hurt that he still remains in hospital. His assailant was charged before Mr. F. A. Hazelton at the Police Court this morning with causing grievous bodily harm and was remanded for a week.

## 1891.

## HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending July 29, 1891.)

## 1891.

## SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the "Hongkong Telegraph" for August 5, 1891.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank New Issue—\$199 per cent premium sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$64 per share, sales and buyers.

North China Insurance—\$1.25 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company Ltd.—\$107 per share, sales.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$162 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$310 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$83 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$199 per cent. premium, sales and sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$322 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$65 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$131 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$65 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S. N. Company—\$30 per cent. div., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$40 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company Ltd.—\$182 per share, sales and sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$83 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$87 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Kepo Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$113 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$82 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$7 per share, buyers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$19 per share, ex. div., buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$65 per share buyers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co. Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

## PORT OF HONGKONG.

Annual Report by the Health Officer.

The annual report by Dr. G.P. Jordan, Health Officer of the Port, for 1915, states:

During the year under review Dr. Jordan returned from home furlough and resumed his duties on the 12th July, 1914. The work of the department has therefore been carried by Dr. Jordan, Dr. Keyt and Dr. Lindsey Woods. Daily Inspection of Ships Arriving in Port.

Between the hours of 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. all vessels entering port are boarded and particulars of the voyage, as to any sickness from the last port of departure and during the voyage, are duly recorded on the approved forms and certified by the master or ship's surgeon if the vessel carries a surgeon. Vessels coming from any infected port have all passengers and crews undergo special examination in quarantine.

During the year 1915 there were 7,861 arrivals in port. Of this number 3,998 were under the British flag and 3,873 were under various foreign flags.

River steamers are only boarded when any infectious diseases are reported; there are not included in the above figures.

## Medical Examination of Emigrants.

The total number of emigrants passed this year were 67,682 and there were 320 rejections.

Of this total, 41,873 proceeded to the Straits Settlements, while the remaining 26,109 left for other ports, such as San Francisco, British Columbia, Java, etc.

## Quarantine Duty.

Under this heading must be included the special examinations which are required for the medical inspection of ships which come into quarantine from infected ports, or having any suspicion of infectious disease on board.

During the year five ships were detained in quarantine for the following diseases:—Small-pox, 3 cases; cholera, 7 cases.

## SINGAPORE TAXATION.

## Tobacco and Cigarette Duties.

The elaborate table of the new tobacco and cigarette duties published in the "Gazette of Friday," will enable consumers to judge whether the increase of price by the retailers is to simply recoup them for the duty, or is used to put on an extra squeeze. On tobacco the duty is either 40 cents per lb, or 75 cents. The rates on each smoker's particular brand will therefore be either ten cents the quarter lb; or 18 cents. The complete list is too long to publish but these are some of the more popular brands.

Duty 18 cents per 1 lb.—Ardath, Capstan mild (and mixture); John Cotton, Oraven, Garrick, Grapnel, Glasgow Mixtures, Player's Navy Cut, Spring-box Selections, Sweet Chestnut, Three Castles, Three Nuns, Duty 10 cents per 1 lb.—Bond of Union; Capstan medium and full, Golden Honey Dew (Ardath), Log Cabin Cope's Navy Cut, Richmond Mixture.

Chinese, Indian and Japanese tobacco pays

## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

## MESOPOTAMIA RAILWAY SCHEME.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 4, 12.50 p.m.  
The "Times" states that it is understood that a scheme for a railway in Mesopotamia has been passed. It will be necessary first to lay a causeway.

## TWO YEARS OF WAR.

Mr. Balfour's statement is one of the many reviews of the war published in connection with the second anniversary. These have been most inspiring, showing that though the Allies have captured a million square miles of territory, compared with a hundred and seventy thousand, the Allies' advantage must not be measured in miles. They have, at length, secured the initiative in Europe, a result to which the collapse of the German Empire contributed.

As the "Times" says, the German record of the past eight months is a blank negation, but the task of the Allies is still most arduous. The Germans still stand fast on their main fronts east and west, from which it may take a long time to expel them. Yet the inspiring results of the fighting on the Somme, and the Russian pressure on the east, show that the task can be accomplished. The troops of the Allies are absolutely confident in victory.

It is universally emphasised that the British Navy has already proved that it is a decisive factor in the war, while there is no more striking feature of the struggle than the re-birth of the British nation. As Mr. Bonar Law said in the colonial estimates debate in the House of Commons last evening, one of the outstanding facts of the war is the wonderful part played by the United Kingdom and every part of the Empire.

## SPANISH NEUTRALITY.

## Barcelona and German Submarines.

Barcelona is governed from Madrid as completely as any other provincial capital in Spain; but the difference between the remotest and most aloof capitals in Europe and the great city of the Mediterranean, humbling with life and work and in direct contact with every quarter of the civilised world especially with France, is infinite and incalculable. Between Castile and Catalonia there is little contact and less sympathy, and perhaps the only point on which they agree is in the conviction that Spain's neutrality must be preserved.

This attitude is very well reflected by the *Vanguardia*, which, in size, seriousness, and circulation, as well as in completeness of organisation, is the most important paper in Catalonia, one might almost say in the whole of Spain. As the proprietor, Señor Godo, remarked to the writer, "As long as the Government is neutral, the *Vanguardia* will be neutral." Its neutrality, like its independence of party, is not only a name but a fact, and appears to be the result of a considered policy, and a strong sense of responsibility. The example thus set is followed generally by the Press of the region, whose tone may be described as one of neutrality tempered by sympathy with France.

This rule has exceptions, such as the Germanophil *Correo* and the *Liberdade*, which, like its parent in Madrid, is strongly for the Allies. But the most exception is without doubt Señor E. Diaz-Betx, secretary of the Barcelona Daily Press Association. Day after day since the war began he has championed the Allied cause in the pages of the *Diario* with rare courage and persistence. As his articles were signed, well-informed, and pleasantly written, he soon attracted the attention of the Germans and their friends, who tried at first to bribe him into silence and then to evict him from his paper, and are now trying to get him into prison. He has been indicted no fewer than seven times on one frivolous pretext or another. In spite of the Public Prosecutor's request that he should be imprisoned for two years seven months and a day "for endangering the safety of the State," he has been already acquitted in two cases. The remaining five summonses are still to be heard.

Insults to the Spanish Flag. Señor Diaz-Betx believes strongly in neutrality, but not at the price of Spanish dignity; and he daily urges the Government to exact reparation for the recent insults to the Spanish flag. In the *Diario* he records the fact that within a few hours of the torpedoing of the *Oriental Head* German submarine officers were

## SANITARY BOARD.

## Three Questions by Mr. Bowley.

The orders of the day for next Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board include:

i. What is the reason for the delay on the part of the Government in dealing with the recommendations of the Board with regard to No. 1 May Road and No. 10 Peak Road (Ian Mor)?

ii. What arrangements are made by the Sanitary Department for removing manure from river steamers bringing cattle to Hong Kong? Can the Head of the Sanitary Department suggest any improvement in such arrangements?

iii. Will the Head of the Sanitary Department lay on the table and supply members of the Board with prints of the annual Medical and Sanitary reports for last year, which have been laid on the table of the Legislative Council?

Plan of the proposed through closets and urinal at the Lower Peak Tramway Station.

Application for permission to erect 4 water closets and 2 urinals at the Cosmopolitan Dock, Tai Kok Tsui, Kowloon Marine Club, No. 28.

Application for permission to erect 3 water closets in the Golf Club House on Rural Building Lot No. 88, Deep Water Bay.

Application for 2 grave spaces in Section D in Mount Caroline Cemetery.

## LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Langkat output is as follows:

August 1	... Tons 180
" 2	... 120
" 3	... 120
" 4	... 134
Total to 4th inst.	540
Daily average	135.00

dining comfortably in Barcelona. He also records his belief that the submarines that have lately been so active off the east coast of Spain have received their supplies and also their remarkably accurate information either from Spain or from the Balearic Islands. He is of opinion that Spaniards, if any there be, who connive at such brescials of Spanish neutrality, are the political frony of Greece to towards the Entente Powers, and insist on the adoption of most vigorous measures.

The *Relief* observes that if the Bulgarians entered Greece as the result of an agreement with the Greek Government, the Entente Powers must draw the necessary and inevitable conclusion. The *Dem* says: "Greece is in the camp of our enemies." The *Bourse Gazette* declares: "We must take action without losing a minute to remind the Athenian courtiers of their duties to the Entente Powers, to whom Greece owes her very existence, as well as her prosperity."

The *Novos Vremya* considers the measures taken at Salonica insufficient, and calls upon the Entente Powers to bring the necessary pressure to bear at the Pireaus and at Athens.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.  
(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—I think it is regrettable that the Colonial Secretary should have sent to the Press a copy of his letter to me, on the subject of my interpolation in Council on Thursday last, without, at the same time, sending to the Press a copy of the letter in reply, which I sent to him a few minutes after 2 p.m. yesterday afternoon, in a cover which was marked "Urgent." I, therefore, enclose a copy of that letter, from which it will be seen that the inference which the Government apparently wishes the public to draw, that I wilfully made a misstatement of fact and am adhering to it, is wholly incorrect.

I take this opportunity of pointing out that my erroneous statement only applies to the question of whether 3 Sisters, or 2 Sisters only, were borne on the Estimates for 1915, under the heading, Kennedy Town Hospital.

Yours etc.,  
H. E. POLLOCK.  
Hongkong, August 5, 1916.

(Enclosure).  
Princes Buildings,  
4th August, 1916.

The Honourable Colonial Secretary.  
Sir,—In reply to your letter of this date, I much regret that I inadvertently misread the meaning of the Estimates for 1915, under the heading of Kennedy Town Hospital, with its reference to 1 Sister, followed by a reference to 2 Sisters, and I desire to express my sincere regret to His Excellency The Governor for the interpolation of my remark "That is not so," which was due to the above misreading.

If His Excellency wishes the above remark of mine to be omitted from the report in Hansard, I am quite agreeable to that course, and shall be obliged if you will kindly let me know.

I am, Sir,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
(Sd) H. E. POLLOCK.

## THE ATSUTA MARU.

Aground in the Inland Sea.

The manager of the local branch of the Nippon Yusen Keisha inform us that, owing to grounding in the Inland Sea, the sailing of the s.s. *Atsuta Maru*, scheduled to leave here on Thursday, the 10th inst. for Europe, may be delayed for a few days, and that the definite sailing date will be announced later.

## RUSSIA AND THE KING OF GREECE.

Press Deacunciations.

Petrograd, June 8.—A considerable stir has been caused in official quarters here by the publication in the *Bourse Gazette* of an article on Greece in which the opinion is expressed that the King of the Hellenes would do well to go away for a rest of some duration to some place better for his health than Athens. Russian newspapers generally are openly denouncing what one of them describes as the political frony of Greece to towards the Entente Powers, and insist on the adoption of most vigorous measures.

The *Relief* observes that if the Bulgarians entered Greece as the result of an agreement with the Greek Government, the Entente Powers must draw the necessary and inevitable conclusion. The *Dem* says: "Greece is in the camp of our enemies." The *Bourse Gazette* declares: "We must take action without losing a minute to remind the Athenian courtiers of their duties to the Entente Powers, to whom Greece owes her very existence, as well as her prosperity."

The *Novos Vremya* considers the measures taken at Salonica insufficient, and calls upon the Entente Powers to bring the necessary pressure to bear at the Pireaus and at Athens.

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## THE HUMPHREY BISHOP COMPANY.

(Assisted by Mr. DENMAN FULLER).

## A GRAND CONCERT

will be given in the  
BALL ROOM,  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
on the night of the arrival of  
s.s. "Novara," due on  
THURSDAY, 10th AUGUST,  
AT 9.20 P.M.

A portion of nett proceeds will  
be given to the local War  
Charities Fund.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.  
Seat \$2.50 Each.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

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"KAFUE"

Capt. W. KEASLEY, having  
arrived from the Ports, Con-  
signees of Cargo are hereby  
informed that their goods are  
being landed at their risk into  
the Godowns of the Hongkong  
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company, Limited, Kowloon, and  
stored at Consignees risk and  
expense.

All broken, chafed and dam-  
aged goods are to be left in the  
godowns, where they will be  
examined on THURSDAY, 10th  
inst. at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented  
within fifteen days of the  
steamer's arrival here, after  
which date they cannot be  
recognised.

No claims will be admitted  
after the goods have left the  
godowns, and all Goods remain-  
ing undelivered after the 10th  
inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby  
notified that they must produce  
an Import permit signed by the  
Superintendent of Imports and  
Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of  
Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been  
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-  
signed by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

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Hongkong, 4th August, 1916.

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On view from 10th August.

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Hongkong, 5th August, 1916.

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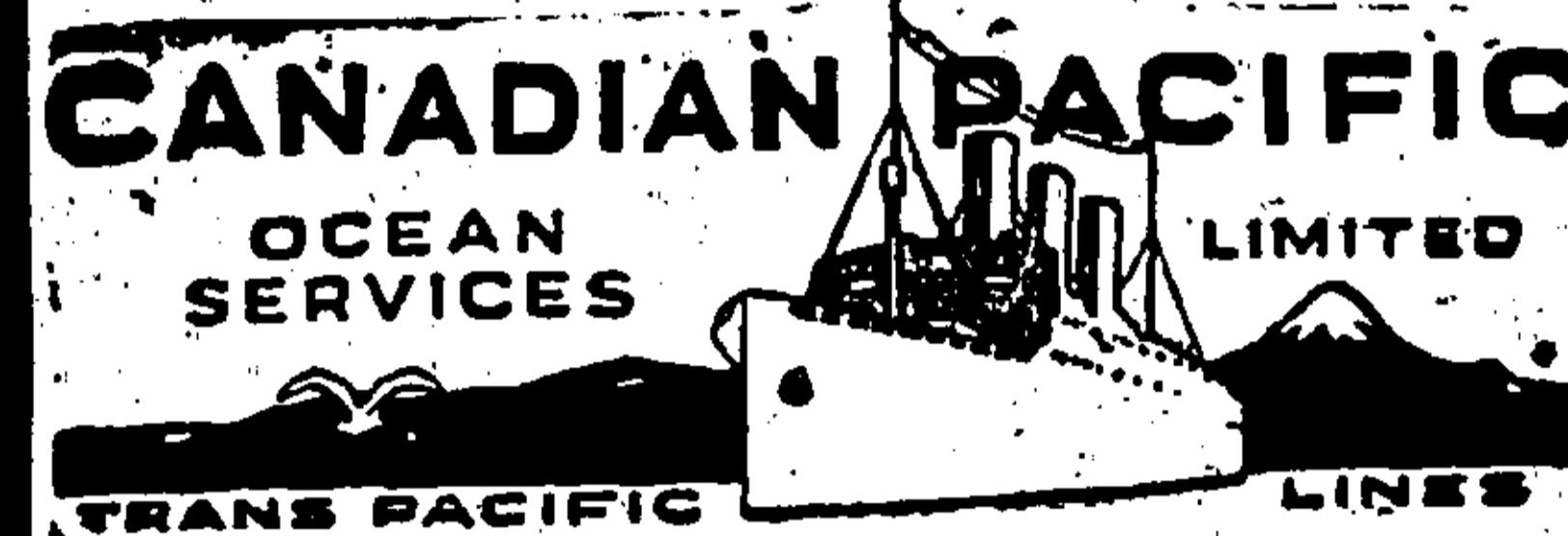
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'DON, Bay via Spore, Penang, Obo, Port Said	NOVARA	noon	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer KAISAR-I-HIND.
Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.		11th Aug.	
HANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yoko-hama	MALTA	about	Direct Service.
Kobe and Yoko-hama	Capt. C. C. Talbot	15th Aug.	
ONDON via Singapore, Pang. Cbo, Port Said & Marseilles	SOMALI	about	Direct Service.
Capt. L. D. Pinckney		15th Aug.	
HANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yoko-hama	NAMUR	about	Direct Service.
Capt. A. Collyer		27th Aug.	

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Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

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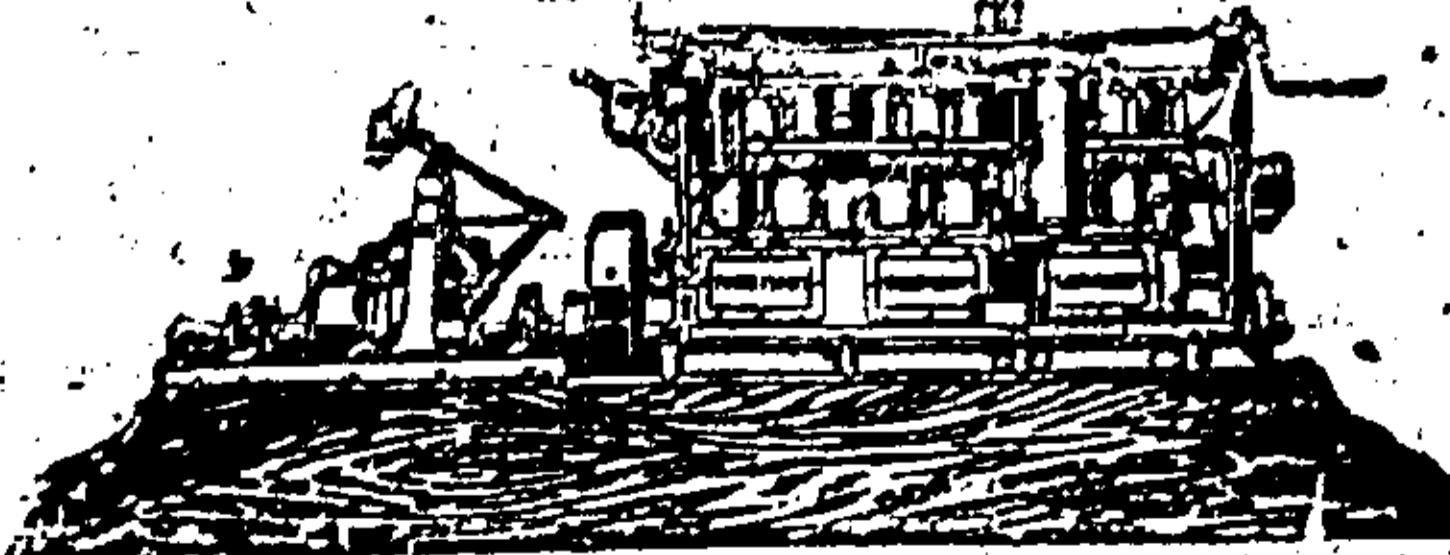
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London via Cape Town	A'suta M.	N. Y. K.	10, Aug.
London via Ports	Novara	P. & O.	11, Aug.
Liverpool	Somali	P. & O.	15, Aug.
Euryades	B. & S.	B. & S.	19, Aug.
Liverpool	Agamemnon	B. & S.	20, Aug.
London via Ports	Heleus	B. & S.	21, Aug.
London via Cape Town	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	24, Aug.
Genoa	Gisnagle	S. T. & Co.	Aug.
London	C. of Norwich B. L. Ltd.	5, Sept.	

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, B.C. & Seattle	Kam'r M.	N. Y. K.	8, Aug.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	9, Aug.
Seattle via Japan	Talithius	B. & S.	9, Aug.
San Francisco	Boston and New York	J.C.J. L.	11, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	C. of Naples	B. L. I. I. d.	12, Aug.
New York	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	16, Aug.
Vancouver via Japan	Bolton C.	D. & Co.	26, Aug.
Victoria, B.C. and Seattle	Montezuma	C. P. O. S.	30, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Yamasa M.	N. Y. K.	30, Aug.
Vancouver via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	C. P. O. S.	6, Sept.
		J.C.J. L.	11, Sept.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	15, Aug.
Australia via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	27, Aug.
Australia via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	13, Sept.

## SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Hoibow and Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	5, Aug.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	5, Aug.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	6, Aug.
Hoibow and Haiphong	Sunkiang	B. & S.	6, Aug.
Port Courbet	Kweilin	B. & S.	6, Aug.
Shanghai and Japan	Agapenor	B. & S.	7, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Miyasaki M.	N. Y. K.	8, Aug.
Kobe & Moji	Haihong	D. L. & Co.	8, Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Ililo	Laisang	J. M. Co.	8, Aug.
Shanghai and Yokohama	Chinhua	B. & S.	8, Aug.
Shanghai	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	8, Aug.
Tientsin	Luchow	B. & S.	8, Aug.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Chihli	B. & S.	8, Aug.
Shanghai	Wingsing	J. M. Co.	10, Aug.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Shantung	B. & S.	10, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Yeterofu M.	N. Y. K.	11, Aug.
Shanghai	Haiching	D. L. & Co.	11, Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Choysang	J. M. Co.	11, Aug.
Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	12, Aug.
Shanghai etc. to Yokohama	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	12, Aug.
Shanghai and Japan	Malta	P. & O.	15, Aug.
Shanghai and Yokohama	K. Compion	B. & S.	16, Aug.
Shanghai and Kobe	Toss M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.
Singapore and Penang	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	17, Aug.
Calcutta via Ports	Protesilaus	B. & S.	18, Aug.
Shanghai and Yokohama	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	18, Aug.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	19, Aug.
Batavia	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	21, Aug.
Shanghai	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	23, Aug.
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via S'pow	J. C. J. L.	J. C. J. L.	24, Aug.
Bombay via Ports	Jacob	J. C. J. L.	25, Aug.
Shanghai and Japan	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	26, Aug.
Manila	Samur	P. & O.	27, Aug.
Bombay via Ports	Titan	B. & S.	28, Aug.
Calcutta via Ports	Tenshin M.	N. Y. K.	1, Sept.
	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	1, Sept.

## CONSIGNEES

## PANAMA FAR-EAST LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES:

## FROM NEW YORK,

## THE Steamship

## “HOWICK HALL”

Capt. G. C. BLACK, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 18th inst. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 9th instant, 1916, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th instant, 1916, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 29th July 1916.

## CONSIGNEES

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG &amp; SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

## “KUMSANG”

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 9th instant, 1916, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th instant, 1916, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd.  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 29th July 1916.

Don't forget: after the Show, Supper and Light Refreshments  
ALEXANDRA CAFE,  
Open till Midnight.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Homeward Mail Steamer MEDINA, with the Hongkong Mail of S. 30th June last, arrived at M

VICTORIA THEATRE.

THE LAST TWO EPISODES OF THE

TO-NIGHT.

**"NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"**

"THE GREEN TRUNK."

A GOOD SET OF WAR PICTURES — "ROUND ABOUT ST. MIHEL" — "TRAINING WATCH DOGS."

AND

"THE TRIUMPH OF ELAINE."

**CHARLIE CHAPLIN and FATTY in a Screaming Comedy.****SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.**

Up-to-the-Minute.

11.00 a.m.	
H.K. Fire.	b. \$ 385.00.
Douglas.	b. \$ 136.00.
Indos-(Pref.)	sa. \$ 48.50.
Sagars.	a. \$ 115.00.
Kailans.	31/-
Trochus.	n. 30/-
Urals.	34/-
H.K. Wharves.	b. \$ 82.00.
Shai Docks.	n. T 62.00.
Centrals.	b. \$ 98.00.
Land Invest.	b. \$ 99.50.
China L. & P.	b. \$ 4.50.
Dairy Farms.	sa. \$ 41.00.
Green Islands.	b. \$ 9.65.
Ropes.	sa. \$ 34.50.

**NORTH BORNEO.**

Regulations Regarding Entry.

The following regulations governing the entry of persons into British North Borneo are published in the Hongkong Government Gazette for general information:

1. No person shall enter the State by sea other than at one of the following places declared as ports under Schedule II of "The Ports and Harbour (Consolidating) Ordinance, 1914":—

Lord Faringdon (Chairman), better remembered as Sir Alexander Henderson, Chairman of the Great Central Railway; was a member of the Tariff Commission, 1904.

Mr. B. P. Blackett, a former Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and Secretary to the Indian Finance and Currency Commission in 1913-14.

Sir W. H. Clark, was private secretary to Mr. Lloyd George when the latter was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and has been a member of several financial and commercial inquiry committees.

Mr. F. Dudley Docker, Chairman of the Metropolitan Railway, Carriage, Wagon and Finance Co.

Mr. Gaspard Farer, Director of Baring Brothers.

Mr. W. H. N. Goschen, Financial Expert, and Deputy Chairman of the Sun Insurance Office.

Mr. F. Huth Jackson, Director of the Bank of England and President of the Institute of Bankers.

Mr. Walter Leaf, one of the founders of the London Chamber of Commerce, member of the firm of Leaf and Co., and Deputy Chairman of the London County and Westminster Bank.

Hon. Algernon Mills, Director of the Central London and the Great Western Railway Companies.

Mr. J. H. Simpson.

Mr. R. Vassar Smith, Chairman of Lloyds Bank and Director of the Yorkshire Penny Bank.

Mr. Hartley Withers will act as secretary to the committee.

**GOVERNMENT TENDERS.**

(a) in the case of deck passengers, a Certificate of nationality signed by a Consul or other proper authority and containing the name and description of the applicant, his destination, the name of vessel by which he is travelling and the date of sailing and such certificate shall have a photograph of the bearer so affixed as to obviate the possibility of its removal and the substitution therefor of another photograph.

(b) in the case of other passengers, a passport issued by competent authority and containing a description of the bearer, a photograph so affixed as to obviate the possibility of its removal and the visa of a British Consular Officer or other competent authority in the Country of embarkation.

4. No such certificates or passports shall be required in the case of bona fide natives of Brunei entering the State or in the case of persons bona fide the crew of vessels entering the waters of the State and departing therefrom in and with the vessel.

5. Passes will be issued by and subject to the discretion of the Chief Police Officer in Jesselton and Sandakan or an Officer deputed by them and, in other ports, by the Chief Customs Officer, provided that any person to whom, in the said exercise of his discretion, the issuing officer shall have refused to issue a pass, may appeal to the Resident of the Province in which the port is situated.

6. The fee to be levied, under Notification 93 of 1916, upon Customs and Inland Passes may, at the discretion of the Officer issuing passes under Section 5 hereof be remitted but shall, in all cases, be levied in the case of all persons entering the State for the purpose of trade.

7. Any breach of the rules under this Notification shall be punishable under Section 15 (i) of the Customs and Excise Ordinance, 1916, and any person committing a breach of these rules or obtaining a Customs and Inland pass by fraudulent means shall be liable to expulsion from the state under the provisions of Ordinance 6 of 1916.

**FINANCING TRADE.**

Scheme to be Prepared by State Committee.

**A MEDICAL REPORT.****Kowloon and the New Territories.**

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed a Committee to consider the best means of meeting the needs of British firms after the war as regards financial facilities for trade, particularly with reference to the financing of large overseas contracts, and to prepare a detailed scheme for that purpose.

The Committee will consist of: Lord Faringdon (Chairman), better remembered as Sir Alexander Henderson, Chairman of the Great Central Railway; was a member of the Tariff Commission, 1904.

At the Public Mortuary, Kowloon, 980 autopsies were performed. The decrease was entirely due to the comparative absence of plague and small-pox.

During the year 15,372 rats were examined and of these 76 were found to have plague; this is a large decrease on last year when 181 were found to be infected.

Kowloon-Canton Railway.

The health of the staff both European and Asiatic has been very good throughout the year.

Malaria has been of much less frequent occurrence. Tai Po and Fan Ling Stations are usual furnishing the large number of cases.

The treatment of malaria has been entirely by quinine mixture or injection as the provision of pills for the Chinese staff seems to have little or no effect.

There were no cases of plague or small-pox amongst the staff.

Leaves of absence on account of sickness was granted on 157 occasions mostly for malaria or minor injuries.

The medicine chests have been kept supplied during the year and the Dispensary at Tai Po with a Chinese dispenser in charge is still in use.

During the year one fatal accident was reported to me and one passenger died suddenly at Kowloon Station.

Kowloon and New Territories.

There were fewer cases of plague and small-pox in the district this year; no cases at all occurred amongst Government officials.

The death rate from consumption is very high, being about 23 per cent. of the total number of deaths (exclusive of plague), and this seems to be a fairly constant figure for the whole of the Kowloon district as not only the deaths registered at the Yau Ma Tei Police Station but also the returns from the four Chinese Dispensaries show an almost similar percentage.

Beri-beri accounts for about 8 per cent. Malaria in Yau Ma Tei has more than doubled this year; only 21 cases were registered here last year but 46 this year.

The public vaccinator at Sheung Shui performed 505 successful vaccinations and 166 were done at the Kowloon Dispensary.

Eight bodies were sent to the Mortuary which had died of small-pox, while forty-nine such bodies were received in the preceding year.

The Government Dispensary at Tai Po Market treated 308 cases and the Railway Dispensary at Tai Po 327; nearly all these cases are malaria, skin disease, or minor injuries.

At the island of Kat O there was an outbreak of cholera, causing 30 deaths, during the end of September and the early part of October. The disease was probably introduced from the coast of China.

There have been very few cases of syphilis disease and no epidemics.

The Kowloon British School has been visited regularly and the health of the children reported on; defective teeth and enlarged

**GIFTS FROM HONGKONG.****Women War Workers.**

At the Committee Meeting of the above Association held on the 2nd August, 1916, it was reported that during the last month, its different departments have sent the following:

To Queen Mary's Needlework Guild:—49 mosquito nets, 167 pillow cases, 90 cholera belts, 8 kimono bed jackets, 16 boots, 48 day shirts, 18 pair socks, 6 mufflers, 18 eye bandages, 9 operation stockings, 124 sheets, 51 night shirts, 77 pyjamas, 110 milk covers, 2 dressing gowns, 78 vermin shirts, 30 pair knee caps, 6 pair mittens, 25 caps.

To the Matron, The Hospital, Narrich Schools, Cairo:—4,608 rolled bandages, 62 stump bandages, 55 funnel many-tail bandages, 146 cotton many-tail bandages, 13 pairs surgical stockings, 1,404 swabs, 2 cushions, 11 razors, 31 box packs of cards, 30 tins of sweets.

A case has been received from Mrs. Tisdall, Amoy, containing:—57 funnel many-tail bandages, 119 cotton many-tail bandages, 234 rolled bandages, 770 swabs, 36 knitted eye bandages, 7 floor swabs (knitted from selvedge).

From Mrs. Kerr, Iloilo:—4,178 bandages.

The Association are very much indebted to Mrs. Newall, Mrs. Bowley, Mrs. Holyoak, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Van Rees, Mr. Bridges, Ladies Recreation Club for their kind gifts of sweets; also to the Central Agency Co. for 3 gross white cotton and 1 gross crochet cotton.

**ENEMY TRADE MARKS.****Proposed Removal from Register.**

It is notified in the Hongkong Government Gazette that the registration of the fifteen specified trade marks has expired and that they will be removed from the Register of Trade Marks on the 30th day of August, 1916, unless the prescribed fee for renewal of registration is paid before that date.

The proprietors of the trade mark are Fl. Pojzzi and Company, K. K. priv. Zundwaren Fabrik, in Deutsch Landberg near Graz, and the date of expiration of registration is July 30, 1916.

were the principal ailments. Some sanitary improvements have been effected during the year.

The health of the Police force has been satisfactory and the stations on the mainland and islands have been visited at different times. Two cases of enteric fever have been brought to my notice, one on No. 4 Police Launch and one at Ping Shan. The latter station had been visited only a few days previously and certain recommendations made with regard to the water supply.

At the Kowloon Dispensary, 5,253 cases were seen, 90 physical examinations made for the Railways Department, and 156 successful vaccinations performed. Last year the figures were 5,327, 280, and 136 respectively.

During the year 4,724 prescriptions were dispensed—4,888 in 1914.

The greater number of patients are Indians but I am informed that the proportion of Chinese continues to increase. There exists a considerable objection amongst the Chinese to having to go across the harbour to Victoria for medical treatment.

The Kowloon British School has been visited regularly and the health of the children reported on; defective teeth and enlarged

**THE WAR ANNIVERSARY.****How it was Marked in Hongkong.**

The second anniversary of the Declaration of War was marked in Hongkong by services at St. John's Cathedral and the Union Church, as well as by a route march by units of the Police Reserve.

The service at St. John's Cathedral struck an appropriate note. There was not a large attendance, but those who assembled had obviously come in the spirit of seeking help for the performance of the great task the Allies have set themselves. Among those present were His Excellency the Governor and Lady May, accompanied by the Misses May, Major-General Ventris, a number of Military and Naval Officers and many well-known residents of the Colony.

To Queen Mary's Needlework Guild:—49 mosquito nets, 167 pillow cases, 90 cholera belts, 8 kimono bed jackets, 16 boots, 48 day shirts, 18 pair socks, 6 mufflers, 18 eye bandages, 9 operation stockings, 124 sheets, 51 night shirts, 77 pyjamas, 110 milk covers, 2 dressing gowns, 78 vermin shirts, 30 pair knee caps, 6 pair mittens, 25 caps.

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From Mrs. Kerr, Iloilo:—4,178 bandages.

The service opened with the usual form of evening prayer as far as the third Collect, and the general thanksgiving. The special Psalm was the 27th, this being particularly appropriate. The Lessons were taken from Exodus XVII. 8 to 13, and 1 Peter V. 6 to 12.

A series of special prayers were offered, the first being for the King and all those in authority.

In asking for the prayers of the congregation for the soldiers of the Allies and the sailors of the Allied Fleets, the Minister announced the names of many men who have left the Colony for Service in the field. Following prayers for the airmen and those called to posts of

special peril, for the sick and wounded and those who minister to them and for the dying, a prayer was offered for those soldiers and sailors who have given up their lives for their country, and here again the names of those who have left Hongkong and who have made this highest sacrifice were announced.

Prayers were also said for the prisoners of war, for the merchant seamen and all those in anxiety and sorrow, for the Nation and Empire, and lastly for complete victory and a righteous peace.

The hymns sung were "O God our Help in Ages Past," and "O God of Love," during the singing of the latter the collection being taken for the Prisoners of War Fund. In recommending the Fund for generous support the Rev. Copley Moyle said they had learned from the American authorities that the prisoners had not sufficient to maintain themselves properly and were largely dependent upon parcels which they received from home.

The service was brought to a close by the Benediction and the singing of the National Anthem.

The collection amounted to \$59.46.

**Union Church Service.**

The service at the Union Church was jointly conducted by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald (pastor) and the Rev. T. Robinson (Wesleyan Church). The church was well filled. The Rev. T. Robinson took the first part of the service, which opened with the singing of "O God, our Help in Ages Past."

In his address, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald said they were commemorating a day which would stand in the history of the nation as long as they were a nation, and in that of the Empire as one which marked a turning point.

With the German Government alone he declared "lies the cause of having rejected successfully every offer and suggestion tending to prevent the outbreak of strife, or even to delay it. That

Government it was which, when the war cloud seemed about to

burst, launched the warlike

expedition.

The Route March.

For the Police Reserve route march, the band, one, two and three companies, Ambulance Platoon, Mounted and Motor Maxim Gunners fell in on the Praya near Queen's Statue at 5.30 and were joined by the other units half hour later. The route taken was:—Connaught Road (Praya) to Post Office, Des Voeux Road to Fire Station, Queen's Road, and Garden Road to Volunteer Headquarters where the men were dismissed. Here large tables were laid out which had been nicely decorated with flowers and bore light refreshments, cigarettes and cigars, the gifts of the proprietors of the Happy Retreat and the Nanyang Tobacco Company.

Keen interest was taken in the event, which was a great success, the crowd presenting a very smart appearance.

**BANK RETURNS.****Specie in Reserve.**

## DANGERS OF THE HOUSE FLY.

## ITS LIFE HISTORY AND HOW TO DEAL WITH IT.

The following article is issued by the Trustees of the British Museum, having been written by Mr. Ernest E. Austen, Assistant in the Department of Entomology (Natural History):—

The familiar but often dangerous little creature to which Linnaeus gave the name *Musca domestica* is one of the most widely distributed of all insects, since, owing to its close association with and dependence upon man, it has been carried about the world in ships and trains, and is now found practically everywhere. Possessing in a remarkable degree the power of adapting itself to its surroundings, it flourishes in the Tropics as well as in temperate regions.

The House-Fly is usually about a quarter of an inch in length, and is mouse-grey in colour, with the thorax (middle part of the body) marked with four narrow black stripes, and the sides of the abdomen (hind part of the body) more or less buff in the male, and frequently in the female also. In the male House-Fly the space between the eyes, as seen from above, is scarcely one-fifth of the total width of the head, but in the female the corresponding space is nearly one-third of the diameter of the head. The proboscis, or tube through which the insect sucks up its food, ends in a pair of fleshy lobes, and when not in use is folded away into a cavity on the under side of the head. Lastly, it may be noted that one of the long veins (the so-called fourth longitudinal vein), in each wing is, near the tip of the wing, sharply-elbowed in such a way that the end of this vein almost meets that of the vein in front of it.

In the British Islands, in addition to the true House-Fly, certain other species of flies more or less resembling it in general appearance often occur in the living-rooms of houses: these are the Lesser House-Fly (*Fannia canicularis*, L.), a smaller and more slenderly built insect, with a silvery-white face in the male sex, and without a conspicuously elbowed vein near the tip of each wing, which makes its appearance somewhat earlier in the year, and may still be seen in living-rooms so late as November, when the true House-Fly has usually disappeared); *Muscina stabulans*, Fio., and *Stomoxys calcitrans*, L. The latter of these species often met with even in the centres of large towns, though commoner in the suburbs and found almost everywhere in the country—is a blood-sucking fly which is sometimes mistaken for *Musca domestica*, with the result that the House-Fly is occasionally alleged to have inflicted a bite, although its proboscis is merely adapted for sucking and is quite incapable of piercing the skin.

Though agreeing with the House-Fly in length, *Stomoxys calcitrans* is of a somewhat broader and more thick-set shape, and may readily be distinguished from *Musca domestica* by the character of its proboscis, which is rigid and slender, and is always visible, projecting like an awl horizontally in front of the head. In colour, *Stomoxys calcitrans* is darkish grey, and its abdomen, which has no buff-coloured patches on the sides, is spotted with dark brown; the fourth-longitudinal vein in the wing of this fly, although somewhat bent up at the end, is not sharply elbowed as in the House-Fly, and consequently its termination is distinctly separated from that of the preceding vein.

*Muscina stabulans* is, as a rule, of larger dimensions than any of the flies already mentioned, and its length often considerably exceeds a quarter of an inch. Its general coloration is fawn-gray, and its abdomen is without

definite spots. The extreme tip of the middle part of the body and a portion of each leg are more or less distinctly tinged with a cinnamon-colour; the proboscis when not in use is invisible from above; and in the wing the end of the fourth longitudinal vein is not elbowed, and converges but slightly towards that of the vein before it.

As a general rule accumulations of fermenting horse-manure form the chief breeding-places of the House Fly, but although this insect lays its eggs by preference in horse-manure, it will also breed in other excrementitious substances and in decaying and fermenting organic matter of various kinds, such as is often present in ash-pits and larger deposits of house-refuse. The dull, chalky-white eggs are about 1/25th to 1/20 of an inch in length, and are laid in small masses generally in crevices in the material that is to supply the maggots (or larvae) with food. A single female House-Fly lays from 120 to 150 eggs at one time, and may deposit five or six such batches of eggs during its life. The rate of development varies greatly, depending upon several factors such as the temperature of the food-material and of the air, and the character of the food; in the British Islands however, it has been found that in very hot weather the progeny of a House-Fly may be laying eggs about three weeks after the eggs from which they themselves developed were deposited. The eggs hatch into white, footless maggots, which when full-grown are a little under half an inch in length the chrysalis or pupal stage is passed within a dark reddish-brown, barrel-shaped puparium or shell, from which the fly emerges by splitting off a cap at one end.

In winter the persistence of the species is apparently secured by the survival, in bake-houses, kitchens, stables, and other suitable retreats, of flies which are the parents of the earliest broods of the following season. In the British Islands these latter usually commence to make their appearance in June, though as a rule it is not until the following month that the numbers of flies begin to show a marked increase. Generally speaking, in the absence of local conditions specially favourable to the breeding of the insects in abnormal numbers at an earlier period than usual (as at Postwick, near Norwich, in June and July, 1910), House-Flies in the United Kingdom are most numerous in the months of August and September, but they are often still common in October, and sometimes even in November. The occasional local occurrence of House-Flies in such numbers as to constitute a veritable "plague" is generally traceable to one or more of the following factors:—(1) Exceptional meteorological conditions favouring abnormally rapid development; (2) the local abundance of breeding-places and of food-supplies for the maggots or larvae; (3) the presence, in the immediate vicinity, of a "tip" or dumping-ground for dust-bin refuse, on which, with the refuse, are continually being deposited large numbers of larvae and pupae, which have developed from eggs originally laid in a number of different centres.

Since the House-Fly breeds, as we have seen, in dung-hills and refuse-heaps, and during its adult life alights and feeds indiscriminately upon human excreta as well as upon human food, it is obvious that grave results may ensue when House-flies and certain forms of disease exist together. Much has been written in recent years with reference to House-Flies and the spreading of various human diseases of bacterial origin, and, although the experimental evidence is far from complete, there can be no

doubt that, under certain conditions, these insects act as carriers of cholera, typhoid fever, and tropical dysentery, which in connection with other maladies, such as infantile or summer diarrhoea, the House-Fly at present rests under grave suspicion. Since this fly is incapable of biting, its action as a disease-carrier is contaminative, and therefore very different from that of an African Tsetse-Fly or a malaria-carrying Mosquito, which is armed with a piercing proboscis. The germs of disease, if conveyed by a House-Fly, are carried on the exterior of its legs, wings, head or body, or, as is more usually the case, in the insect's crop or intestine, and may subsequently be deposited on food or other substance. When themselves liable to contamination with disease-causing organisms, House-Flies therefore become a serious menace to health; the insect should consequently be regarded as a dangerous enemy, which should be destroyed and kept in check by every possible means.

The potentialities of the House-Fly as a disease-disseminator are the poorer quarters of cities and in farmhouses and rural districts generally, quite apart from the annoyances and discomfort caused by its activities, especially when it is present in excessive numbers, render *Musca domestica* by far the most important of British insects from the standpoint of public hygiene. Under modern conditions House-Flies except as "danger signals," serve no purpose useful to ourselves; while, as just pointed out, they may at any time develop into a danger to human life, so that no one need have the slightest compunction in killing them. Obviously, however, it is of more importance to prevent House-Flies from breeding, than, after allowing them to breed unchecked, to endeavour to kill the resultant broods when they have invaded houses.

Temporary accumulations of horse-manure should if possible be stored in fly-proof pits, while kitchen refuse should be deposited in completely closed receptacles, into which it should be impossible for flies to crawl. House-Fly maggots, like many other Dipterous larvae, are tenacious of life, and although they can be killed, at any rate experimentally, by mixing with the manure or garbage in which they are feeding substances such as chloride of lime or sulphate of iron in solution, there are various practical difficulties in the way of such methods. In practice, therefore, the most important and effective means of preventing House-Flies from breeding is the systematic removal, during the months from May to October inclusive, of all deposits of stable-manure and household dustbins or ashpit refuse at least once a week. Since, as has recently been shown, House-Flies are capable of flying to a distance of 1,700 yards, no municipal depot, contractor's dumping ground or "tip," where household refuse is allowed to remain for any length of time, should, if any other arrangement is possible, be established or permitted to exist within one mile of the nearest habitations.

Of the various means of destroying House-Flies in rooms, those commonly in use are too well known to require mention. Flies on the wing may readily be knocked down and killed by means of a kind of racket of flexible wire-gauze (known as a "fly-killer"), provided with a wooden handle and obtainable from ironmongers. The best ready-made fly-traps other than ordinary fly-paper, are probably the "balloons" constructed of wire-gauze, and "tangle-food" tapes or other contrivances coated with a sticky gum. Good results are said to have been obtained by the use of a dilution of formalin in water, in the proportion of a teaspoonful of water. To make it more attractive to flies, the dilution may be sweetened with sugar or mixed with milk, and a soup-plate or other shallow vessel should then be partially filled with the mixture in the evening, and allowed to stand through the night on a table in a room in which flies are troublesome. Provided that all other liquids which from the insects could drink have been removed or securely covered, the flies will

sip the mixture in the early morning, and a little later may be swept up dead a short distance away. Formalin-diluted to the extent mentioned is not dangerous to man, and this method may be used without hesitation even where food is exposed.

It is said that paraffin, if rubbed on the casings and bars of the window, will kill all the flies in a room; this method at any rate possesses the merits of simplicity and cheapness.

So far as possible, human food—especially such substances as milk and sugar, which are especially attractive to these insects—should always be protected from flies by covers of wire-gauze or muslin, and House-Flies should not be allowed to settle upon persons suffering from infectious or contagious disease. Rigorous precautions should, of course, be taken to prevent House-Flies from coming into contact with the spats of consumptives, or with the evacuations from cases of cholera, typhoid fever, summer diarrhea, and other intestinal disorders. No system of sanitary control can be regarded as efficient, which allows flies to have access to material containing the germs of disease.

## THE KIPLING STORIES.

## III.—Ravages and Repairs.

[Below we give the third and last of the series of copyright articles by Mr. Rudyard Kipling on the exploits of British submarines. It is culled from the *Manchester Guardian*.]

Before we pick up the further adventures of H.M. Submarine E 14 and her partner E 11, here is what you might call a cutting-out affair in the Sea of Marmora which E 12 (Lieutenant-Commander K. M. Bruce) put through quite on the old lines.

Her main motors gave trouble

from the first, and she seems to

have been a cripple for most of

that trip. She sighted two, small

steamers, one towing two, and

the other three, sailing vessels,

making seven keels in all. She

stopped the first steamer, noticed

she carried a lot of stores, and

moreover, that her crew—she had

no boats—were all on deck in

life belts. Not seeing any gun,

E 12 ran up alongside and told

the first lieutenant to board. The

steamer then threw a bomb at E

12, which struck, but luckily did

not explode, and opened fire on

the boarding party with rifles

and concealed lin. gun. E 12

answered, with her six-pounder,

and also with rifles. The two

sailing ships in tow, very

properly, tried to foul E 12's

propellers and "also opened fire

with rifles."

It was as Orientally mixed a

fight as a man could wish:—The

first lieutenant and the boarding

party engaged on the steamer, E

12 foul of the steamer, and being

fouled by the sailing ships; the

six-pounder methodically per-

forating the steamer from bow to

stern; the steamer's lin. and the

rifles from the sailing ships

killing everything and everybody

else; E 12'scoxswain on the

conning-tower passing up

ammunition; and E 12's one

workable motor developing

"slight defects" at, of course,

the moment when power to

manoeuvre was vital.

The account is almost as

difficult to disentangle as the

actual mess must have been.

At any rate, the six pounder caused

an explosion in the steamer's am-

munition, whereby the steamer sank in a quarter of an hour,

giving time—and a hot time it

must have been—for E 12 to get

clear of her and to sink the two

sailing ships. She then chased

the second steamer, who slipped

E 12 and others to dive for them

when engaged in a stalking

warrantable game. There were

a good many hospital ships, and

as far as we can make out they

all played fair, E 11 boarded one

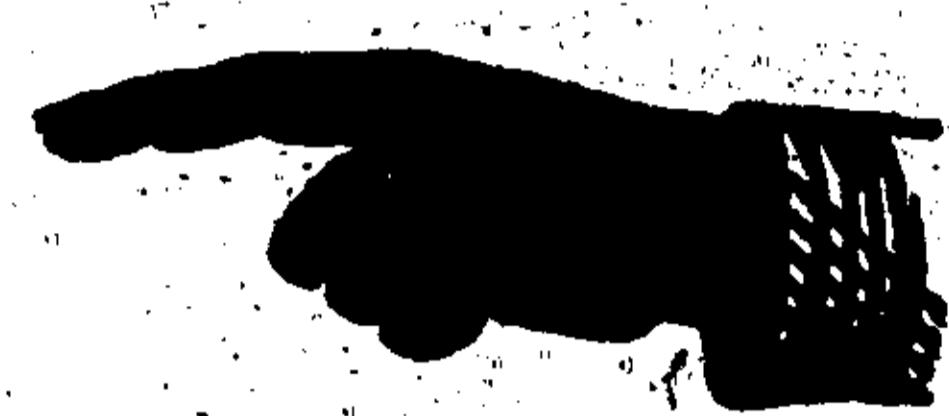
and shot it, and E 12

&lt;p

# DAIRY FARM NEWS.



## DON'T WORRY!



OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT CAN

SUPPLY SUITABLE PROVISIONS FOR YOUR TABLE.

CORNED BEEF.

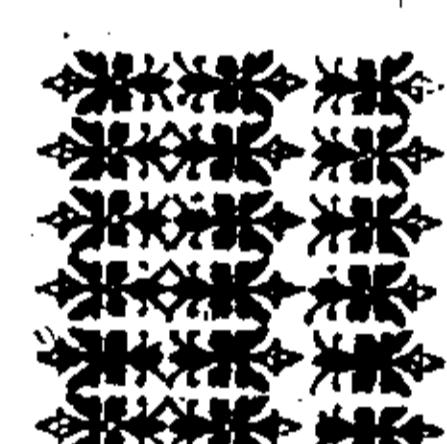
CORNED PORK.

SAUSAGES ALL KINDS.

PRESSED BEEF

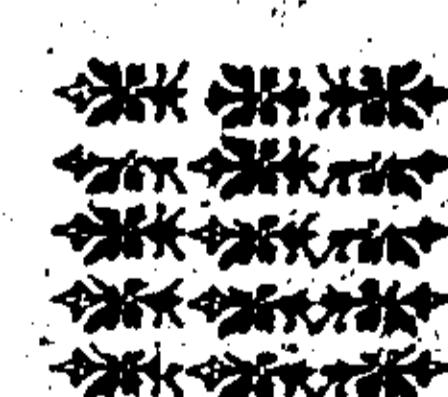
COOKED HAM

PORK PIES &c., &c..



## ALWAYS ON HAND.

RABBITS, HARES, FILLET HADDOCK,  
KIPPERS, SMOKED HAM, BACON,  
FRESH AND AUSTRALIAN BEEF,  
MUTTON AND LAMB.



THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

(S-SELLERS; S-A-SALE; B-BUYERS; N-NOMINAL)

To-day's Closing Price	STOCK.	1915. Number of Shares	Far Value Paid Up	Highest Lowest	Highest to Date	Lowest to Date	Last Dividend and Date
	Banks.						
n. 4770	H.K. & Sh. Banking Corp.	120,000 \$125 all	845 Sept.	785 May	820	725	Int. div. of £2/3/- at ex 3/14, subject to Income tax for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16 payable 14/8/16.
n. 395	Marine Insurances.						[Final of 47 a/c 1914. Interim of \$18 a/c 1915.]
n. t.155	Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000 £15 £5	180 April	145 Jan.	180	168	Interim Div. of 12% p.c. for a/c 1915.
n. 4920	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	12,000 \$250 50	972 Aug.	760 Jan.	\$1005	\$880	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$60.00 for 1914 and Interim of \$30.00 for 1915.
n. ex 73/260	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000 \$100 60	180 Dec.	200 Jan.	300	240	Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1914 & Int. of \$6 for 1915.
b. \$154	Fire Insurance.						
ss. \$385	China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000 \$100 20	163 Aug.	127 April	168	152	\$7 & \$2 bonus 1914.
	Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000 \$250 50	420 Sept.	385 Jan.	420	367	\$27 for 1914.
b. \$1363	Shipping.						
b. \$224	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000 \$50 all	104 Dec.	283 Mar.	137	106	\$5.00 Interim a/c 1915/16.
b. \$132	Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 £15 all	172 Dec.	621 Jan.	190	171	Int. Div. 3/- on Pref. & 10/- on Def. shares, for 1/2 year ending 30/6/16, at exch. 2/14 payable 11/8/16.
b. \$48	Preferred	{ 60,000 £15 }	117 Dec.	60	140	110	Final of 5/- (Coupon 26) making in all 7/- for year 1915.
n. 109-	Shell T'port & T'ing Co. Ltd.	3,797,611 £1 all	94/6 June	75/ Jan.	109-	86/6	\$1.65 per share and bonus of 45 cents per share for year ending 30/4/16.
n. 435	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000 \$10 all	93/4 Oct.	23 July	41	35	45 cents per share for year ending 30/4/16.
n. \$1152	Refineries.						
n. 440	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000 \$100 all	134 Sept.	80 Jan.	146	100	\$12 for 1915.
n. 440	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	7,000 \$100 all	164 Aug.	134 Jan.	44	28	\$5 for 1915.
n. 31-	Mining.						
sa. 31-	Kailan Mining Admin'nt.	100,000 £1 all	35/ April	30/ Dec.	36/9	26	Interim Div. of 1/- nett a/c 30/6/16. (Coupon No 7.)
b. 4250	Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000 £1 all	440 Mar.	240 Jan.	335	170	1/2 for 1909.
b. 39/	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	160,000 £1 all	25/ Dec.	32/6 Mar.	42/6	30/-	1/- interim a/c 1916 paid 31.5.16
n. 35/6	Ural Caspian.	796,666 £1 all	43/ April	25/ Jan.	38/9	31/6	1/- interim 1915
b. 1824	Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.						
b. 4127	H.K. & K.W. & Co., Ltd.	60,000 \$50 all	82 Oct.	65 April	84/2	71	\$3.50 for year 1915.
sa. t. d. t. 69	Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	35,700 t.100 all	63/2 Sept.	4 July	85	59	Tls. 7/- for year ending 30.4.16.
n. t. 83	Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000 t.100 all	100 Dec.	8 April	98	81	Tls. 3 for 1915.
n. 418	Lands, Hotels and Buildings.						
sa. 4100	Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000 \$50 all	124 Feb.	108 Dec.	118	107	\$43 for 1/4 year ending 30.6.16 payable 12/8/16.
sa. 4100	Hongkong Land Investment Co.	30,000 \$100 all	114 Jan.	103/ Dec.	103/2	100	Int. div. of \$3 for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16, paid 26/7/16.
n. 4625	H'phrey's Estate & F. Co. Ltd.	150,000 \$10 all	73/4 Jan.	6 July	7.10	6.40	35 cents for year 1915.
n. 438	K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	6,000 \$50 50	44 Jan.	40 Sept.	38	37/4	Int. Div. of 20/- for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16, exch. 2/14 per Tael, payable 28/7/16.
sa. i. d. t. 94	Shanghai Lands.	55,000 t.50 all	97 Mar.	107 Dec.	107	90	Int. div. of \$3 for 1/4 year ending 30.6.16 payable 12/8/16.
n. x. d. 488	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	12,500 \$50 all	68/4 Mar.	77 Dec.	90	77	Int. div. of \$3 for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16, paid 26/7/16.
b. 498	Hongkong Central Estates Cotton Mills.	10,000 \$100 all	103 Dec.	99 Jan.	103	97	\$7.00 for year ending 31.12.15
b. t. 140	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	10,000 t.50 all	180 July	117 Jan.	155	130	Tls. 16 for year ending 31.10.15.
b. t. 1374	Kung Yik.	15,100 t.10 all	161 July	112 Feb.	152	113	Tls. 1.50 for year ending 30/11/15.
b. t. 65	Lau Kung Mow.	8,000 t.100 all	90/ Sept.	72 Jan.	71	63	Tls. 12 for 1913.
b. t. 93	Shanghai Cottons.	40,000 t.50 all	100 May.	77 Jan.	94	81	Dividend of Tls. 6 & bonus Tls. 1/4 for year ending 30.6.15
b. t. 5	Yangtzeapoos.	175,000 t.5 all	61	63/4	61	5	7% s/c Pref. for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915.
b. 484	Miscellaneous.						72 cents for 1915.
b. 440	China Borneo Company, Ltd.	60,000 \$15 all	114 Apr.	98 May	10,35	8,45	67 cents for year ending 23.2.06
b. 440	China Light, Power Co. Ltd.	50,000 \$5 all	365 Mar.	4,95 Oct.	4,90	4,30	70 cents for 1915.
sa. 4870	China Prov't. L. & M. Co. Ltd.	125,000 \$10 all	74 Jan.	10,15 Oct.	10,10	8,40	\$1.25 for year ending 31.7.15.
b. 4032	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	40,000 7/4 6	35 Jan.	29 Dec.	41	29	60 cents for 1915.
sa. 4725	Green Island Cement Co. Ltd.	400,000 \$10 all	11.20 Oct.	5.20 Jan.	10,70	8,65	\$2.25 for year 29/2/16
b. 4501	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000 \$10 all	45 Oct.	38/4 Feb.	50/	43	\$11 div. for 1915.
b. 4160	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500 \$25 all	190 Dec.	183 Oct.	190	160	\$2 div. & \$1.00 bonus for 1915.
b. 434	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000 \$10 all	34/ Dec.	25 Jan.	41	30	7% p.a. for 1/4 year ending 30/6/16, exch. 2/14 13.9.16. (-c. 16.7) payable 13.9.16.
sa. 4700	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000 5/- all	6 Oct.	5 Apr.	7.10	5/4	Tls. 1 for 1915.
sa. t. 2634	Langkate.	20,000 g.10 all	43/2 May	35 Mar.	40	25	70 cents on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.16.
b. 434	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000 \$10 all	10/2 Mar.	9.30 June	10,25	91	25 cents for year ending 31.5/16.
b. 80cts	Do (New)	50,000 \$10 all	1.00 Mar.	80 cts. Aug.	85	60 cts.	\$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.15.
n. 433	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000 \$5 all	42/5 Jan.	3 June	3.80	31/4	70 cents for year ending 31/5/16.
b. 4154	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723 \$10 all	18 Jan.	16 Dec.	161	14	\$1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1915.
b. 4650	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000 \$10 all	7.10 Mar.	6.50 Oct.	7.70	6	70 cents for 1915.
b. 4655	William Powell, Limited.	21,000 \$7 all	6.90 Aug.	6 Dec.	7	5/2	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14.
b. 329	S. C. Morning Post.	6,000 \$25 all	28	28	29	28	\$2 for 1915.

BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS.

Share and General Brokers

CORRECTED TO NOON, AUG. 4, 1916.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

## SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report dated August 4, state:

Since our last report, the market has been rather restricted and rates have not shown much fluctuation. Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are easier with sellers at \$775, and sales have been made slightly under this rate.

Marine Insurance shares have received some attention but are on the weak side. Cantons changed hands at \$395 and Unions, after sales at \$925, are offering at \$920. North Chinas are quoted in Shanghai at Tls. 156.

Both China Fires and Hongkong Fires have been dealt in, the former at \$156 and the latter at \$385. China Fires are still in request. A demand again set in for Shipping shares, Douglasses experiencing a smart rise, sales having taken place as high as \$137, but there are sellers at the close at \$126. Deferred Indo, after firming up to \$133, can now be had slightly under this rate. Owing to the fighting in Canton, there has been a large influx here of Chinese and the Steamboat Company has consequently benefited. The shares have been in good demand and have changed hands to a considerable extent at \$214, \$22, and \$22. There are buyers at the latter rate.

China Sugars are obtainable at \$116½ after sales. Malabons are offering at \$40.

Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been ruling stronger with buyers at \$127. Kowloon Wharves, after strengthening to \$84, are again easier with sellers at \$82. Shanghai Docks changed hands locally at Tls. 70, ex the dividend of Tls. 7½, and there are now buyers at Tls. 69.

Hongkong Lands have been dealt in at \$100 and more shares are obtainable. Hongkong Hotels have advanced to \$118. Central Estates have been sold at par.

Green Islands have been the medium of a large business. There was a smart rise in the early part of the week to \$10.10, but the price did not hold and they have since receded. Buyers are now only offering \$9.76. Both China Lights and Electrics are in favour; the former have been booked at \$4.60 and the latter could probably be placed at \$5.1. Ropes are firm with buyers at \$34. Dairy Farms are also in strong demand with buyers at \$41. Waterboats have advanced to \$161 and Lower Level Trams to \$7.00. Watsons have buyers at \$60.

Princes Building, Tel. address, Broker.

TELEPHONE NO. 1182.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

## SHARE REPORT.

According to latest advices from the North, the Cotton Market is distinctly improving. Shanghai Cottons are in demand at Tls. 93; Ewos at Tls. 140 and Kung-yiks at Tls. 134.

The following is the cash business reported:

29th July.—Bar Silver 30

5/16; T. T. 2/1; China Fires

\$164; Hongkong Fires \$390;

Steamboats \$21; Shells 10%;

Malabons \$40; Dairies \$40;

Cements \$10.10; Hongkong

Trams \$6.90.

31st July.—Bar Silver 30; T. T.

2/1; Banks \$775; Cantons \$296;

**GEO. P. LAMMERT.**  
 AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
 GENERAL BROKER.

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators to sell by Public Auction on **TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY**, the 8th & 9th August, 1916, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at "Shorecliffe" Garden Road. A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:

Teak extension dining table, sideboard with bevelled mirror, tapestry covered drawing room suite, leather covered arm-chairs, music cabinets, writing table, bookcases, Ningpo table, card table, overmantel, Standard lamp, bronze and brass vases and ornaments, china-ware, brass fenders and fire brasses, carpets, curtains, electric ceiling fans and fittings, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table, sideboard with bevelled mirror, glass cabinets, Ningpo chairs, tea tables, American Refrigerator, Dinner and dessert services, cut-glass, crystal cutlery, etc., etc. Double brass and iron bedstead, double wardrobes with bevelled glass door, dressing tables, marble top washstands, chests-of-drawers, photographic lamps and gear, etc., etc.

Pantry and Bathroom requisites.

Also A. Quantity of Blackwood-ware comprising:

Curio cabinet, desk, sofa, arm-chairs, tables, flower stands, etc.

And

1 Cottage piano by "C. Sechrist."

One Gramophone and Records.

1 Underwood typewriter.

1 Large marble statue.

1 Set Bee hives with accessories.

A. Quantity of Plants and Orchids.

On view from Sunday the 6th August.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

By direction of the Liquidators of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH will sell by Public Auction.

ON

FRIDAY, the 11th day of August, 1916, at 3 p.m. within the Building No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong formerly the premises of The Deutsch Asiatische Bank.

The Valuable Office Furniture, Electric Fittings, etc., etc., contained on the Ground Floor and Basement, of the said premises.

As follows:—

Four Large Fire Proof Safes, Combination Cabinet Safes, Large and Small Desks, Bookcases, Teakwood Seats and Stools, Leather-covered Upholstered Desk and Armchairs, Sofas and Settees, 2 Clocks, Typewriters, Duplicators, Copying Press, Filing Cabinets, Book Waggon, etc., etc., Ceiling Fans, Electric Brackets, very powerful Electric Ceiling Lights, Reading-and-Desk Lamps, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view from Friday, 4th August until day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Solicitors, for the Liquidators of the Deutsch Asiatische Bank.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1916.

**NOTICES.**
**BANK HOLIDAY.**

In accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 7th instant, Hongkong, 2nd August, 1916.

**FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.**
**BANK HOLIDAY**  
7TH AUGUST, 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be closed for the transaction of Business on MONDAY, the 7th August, 1916. By Order,

A. R. LOWE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1916.

**MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.**
**BANK HOLIDAY**  
7TH AUGUST, 1916.

NOTICE is hereby given that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be closed for the transaction of Business on MONDAY, the 7th August, 1916. By Order,

A. R. LOWE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1916.

**HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY LTD.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY Given that on SUNDAY, August 6th, the Supply of Electricity will be Discontinued as from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m. to enable the Work in progress at the Power Station to be continued.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1916.

**THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.**
**NOTICE.**

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY the 12th August, 1916, at noon for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts of the Company, to 30th June, 1916, with the Report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 12th August, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

J. H. TAGGART,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1916.

**KEROSENE OIL.**

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price,—

**"WHITE ROSE."**

85.40 per case ex store.

**"COMET."**

85.20 per case ex store.

**CHING CHEONG**

168 Des Voeux Road Central.

2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN,

19 Des Voeux Road, West.

**WEATHER REPORT.**

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on a Second Extra.

On the 4th at 12.15—No returns from Japanese stations.

Pressure was increased slightly at all stations except Weihaiwei and Haiphong. Feibei, areas of low pressure lie over S.W. Manchuria and Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 63.74 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District. Forecast.

Hongkong to Gap Rock. S.W. winds moderate to light; fine, occasional showers later.

Formosa Channel. S winds, moderate; fine.

South coast of China between H.K. and Lamock. The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan... The same as No. 1.

Chin Coast Meteorological Register. 4th August, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Winds. Humidity. Wind Force. Weather.

Vostock 5a. 29.73. 75. 92. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Nemuro 5a. 29.73. 75. 92. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Hakodate 5a. 29.73. 75. 92. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Tokio 5a. 29.73. 75. 92. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Kochi 5a. 29.73. 75. 92. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Nagasaki 5a. 29.73. 75. 92. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Kagima 5a. 29.73. 75. 92. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Osima 5a. 29.73. 75. 92. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Ishikawa 5a. 29.73. 75. 92. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Bonito 6a. 29.64. 75. 92. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Chesoo 6a. 29.64. 75. 92. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Wankow 6a. 29.64. 75. 92. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Hankow 6a. 29.64. 75. 92. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Kiukiang 6a. 29.64. 75. 92. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Changsha 6a. 29.72. 73. 100. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Guttsu 6a. 29.71. 77. 92. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Sharp P. 6a. 29.65. 83. 99. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

9a. 29.71. 80. 97. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Swatow 6a. 29.71. 82. 87. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Gap Rock 6a. 29.71. 82. 87. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Macao 6a. 29.65. 82. 87. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Wuchow 6a. 29.65. 82. 87. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Pakhoi 6a. 29.67. 82. 94. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Tourane 6a. 29.72. 82. 94. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

C. St. J. 6a. 29.81. 93. 97. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Appari 6a. 29.76. 79. 89. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Dagupan 6a. 29.79. 77. 94. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Manila 6a. 29.79. 79. 89. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Legaspi 6a. 29.81. 79. 89. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Tacloban 6a. 29.82. 79. 95. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Bohol 6a. 29.84. 77. 86. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Surigao 6a. 29.85. 75. 92. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

Lacauan 6a. 29.88. 78. 87. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

RAIDO—TELEGRAM. Suwa M. 6 29.45. 82. 87. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, August 4.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c cloudy, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h light rain, i overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

\*Lat. 20.0° N. Long. 112.00 E.

Previous Day On date On date a.m. 12 p.m. 1 p.m. 2 p.m. 3 p.m. 4 p.m.

Barometer 29.73 29.76 29.74

Temperature 89 82 89

Humidity 65 87 63

Wind Direction SW W SW

Wind Force 3 3 4

Rain 0 0 0

High sea air Temperature as the 3rd 29

H.K. Observatory, 4th August.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

**TIDE TABLE.**

From 31st July to 6th Aug., 1916.

High Water Mean High Water Mean Low Water Mean Low Water Mean

Mean Tide Mean Tide Mean Tide Mean Tide

Mean Tide Mean Tide Mean Tide Mean Tide